



# WILSON READS WORLD LEAGUE PLAN; FOE MAY BE DISARMED FOR 25 YEARS

## War Council Agreed on New Terms

## Germans Must Quit Poland and Foch Gets Full Power to Curb Enemy

## Must Not Crush Us, Says Scheidemann

## Threatens Teutons May Quit Peace Table Should Allies Demand Too Much

By Frederick Moore  
New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service  
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Under the new armistice conditions to be imposed upon Germany by the Allies, according to information here, Germany will remain unarmed for a period of years, said to be twenty-five.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The newspapers unanimously approve the decision of the Supreme Council regarding Germany and rejoice that the Allied and associated governments reached a complete understanding as to the terms to be submitted to Germany on February 17.

## Foch Is Given Full Power to Meet Any German Aggression

LONDON, Feb. 14.—With reference to the new terms of armistice to be presented to Germany, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that when these terms are ready the Allies will give notice to Germany not in a threatening sense, but in order to provide for the presentation of new conditions.

"With reference to the renewal of Monday," the correspondent states, "it is understood that Marshal Foch has been given definite verbal instructions by the Supreme War Council to deal on his own authority with any situation created by the Germans which demands instant action."

"He will require a strict observance of the demand already made for the evacuation of German Poland by all German troops, thus removing the menace to Poland."

"With the general line of the terms to be embodied in the subsequent renewal of the armistice Marshal Foch is completely satisfied. The drafting of them is left open to a commission of eight, set up last Monday, which is under the general direction of the marshal."

"The drafting will proceed on Foch's return (from Treves) and it is anticipated it will be completed at the end of next week. It will be ratified by the War Council. The terms will limit the size of the German army and the amount of military stores which may be maintained, and they will prescribe where the army corps are to be stationed."

"The Economic Commission, the British members of which are Lord Robert Cecil and Sir John Beale, is meantime considering a clause to be inserted in the armistice terms safeguarding the Allied indemnity and preventing the export and consequent disappearance of German gold and other assets. Subject to compliance by Germany with the military terms, consideration thereafter will be given to the questions of lightening the blockade and German recognition."

## Scheidemann Prefers Chaos of Bolshevism To "Death by Torture"

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Philipp Scheidemann, Chancellor in the new German government, declared in a speech before the National Assembly at Weimar yesterday that a Germany trampled under foot would be as dangerous to all the peoples of the world as the old Kaiser-Germany had been.

A dispatch from Weimar to-day says that at to-day's meeting of the National Assembly Herr Huitze put forward a motion inviting the Assembly to adopt a resolution containing a declaration that the German people would never accept a peace of

Continued on page three

## Covenant of the League of Nations

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The full text of the preliminary draft of the covenant of the League of Nations, read by President Wilson at the plenary session of the Peace Conference to-day, follows:

*Preamble.—In order to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:*

### Article I

THE action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

### Article II

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may not have more than three representatives.

### Article III

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives of [blank left for names] shall be members of the executive council.

Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited.

### Article IV

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

### Article V

The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at [blank left for name], which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general, subject to confirmation by the executive council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league, in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

### Article VI

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

### Article VII

Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

### Article VIII

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reductions.

The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

### Article IX

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

### Article X

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

### Article XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of

concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

### Article XII

The high contracting parties agree that should dispute arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award of the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case, under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

### Article XIII

The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the executive council shall propose what steps can best be given to give effect thereto.

### Article XIV

The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

### Article XV

If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

When the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute.

If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation.

If no such unanimous report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute.

In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

### Article XVI

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control ally support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are coöperating to protect the covenants of the league.

### Article XVII

In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obli-

tions of membership in the league for the purposes of the league, which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

### Article XVIII

The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

### Article XIX

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to the principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other people, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Isles, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state and the other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

### Article XX

The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

### Article XXI

The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-18.

### Article XXII

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

### Article XXIII

The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

### Article XXIV

It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

### Article XXV

The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

### Article XXVI

Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourth of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

## Tells Parley It Guarantees Rights to All

## No Straitjacket of Might; Moral, Humane; Armed Force in Background

## Elastic Enough to Change With Times

## All Nations Applaud It; France Reserves Right to Present New Ideas

The league of nations plan was read to the plenary session of the peace conference last night by President Wilson.

The plan comprises twenty-six articles and provides for a permanent executive council, a body of delegates of member nations and a secretariat.

President Wilson in presenting the document referred to the league as a union which cannot be resisted and which no nation will attempt to resist. He said the plan was not a straitjacket, but elastic, yet definite.

Mr. Wilson, at another point in his speech, described the league as a moral force having an armed force in the background.

The formation of the league, President Wilson said, will put an end to the annexations of helpless peoples.

Lord Robert Cecil, British representative on the league of nations commission, said the problem worked out was to preserve the peace of the world with the least interference with internal affairs of the respective nations.

Premier Orlando spoke on behalf of Italy, and Leon Bourgeois said the French delegates reserved the right to present their views on certain details of the plan as a whole. He added the plan must be extended by a limitation of armaments.

Baron Makino, of Japan, referred to a proposal which would be introduced later, but did not reveal what it was.

Approval of the plan was voiced by George Nicoll Barnes, British Minister of Labor; Premier Venizelos of Greece, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the peace conference and Minister at Washington.

President Wilson started for Brest last night. He is due to sail to-day for the United States.

Comment by Senators in Washington evinced surprise at what were referred to as the "teeth" of the league plan, the document being much stronger than they had expected it to be.

## Wilson Doubts Any Nation Will Dare to Resist

PARIS, Feb. 14. (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson was the central figure of the plenary peace conference, which opened at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, when in person he read the covenant establishing a league of nations.

There was added interest in the session as it was the last gathering of the delegates prior to the President's departure, as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name is identified.

The President was received with military honors as he arrived at the Foreign Office, and the large crowds which had congregated gave him a cordial welcome as he passed through. The delegates already were assembled when the President entered the Council Chamber.

When he entered the chamber the President was greeted by Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Viscount Milner, of Great Britain, and the American delegates at the head of the table. There was little formality. Premier Clemenceau, who is president of the conference, called the con-